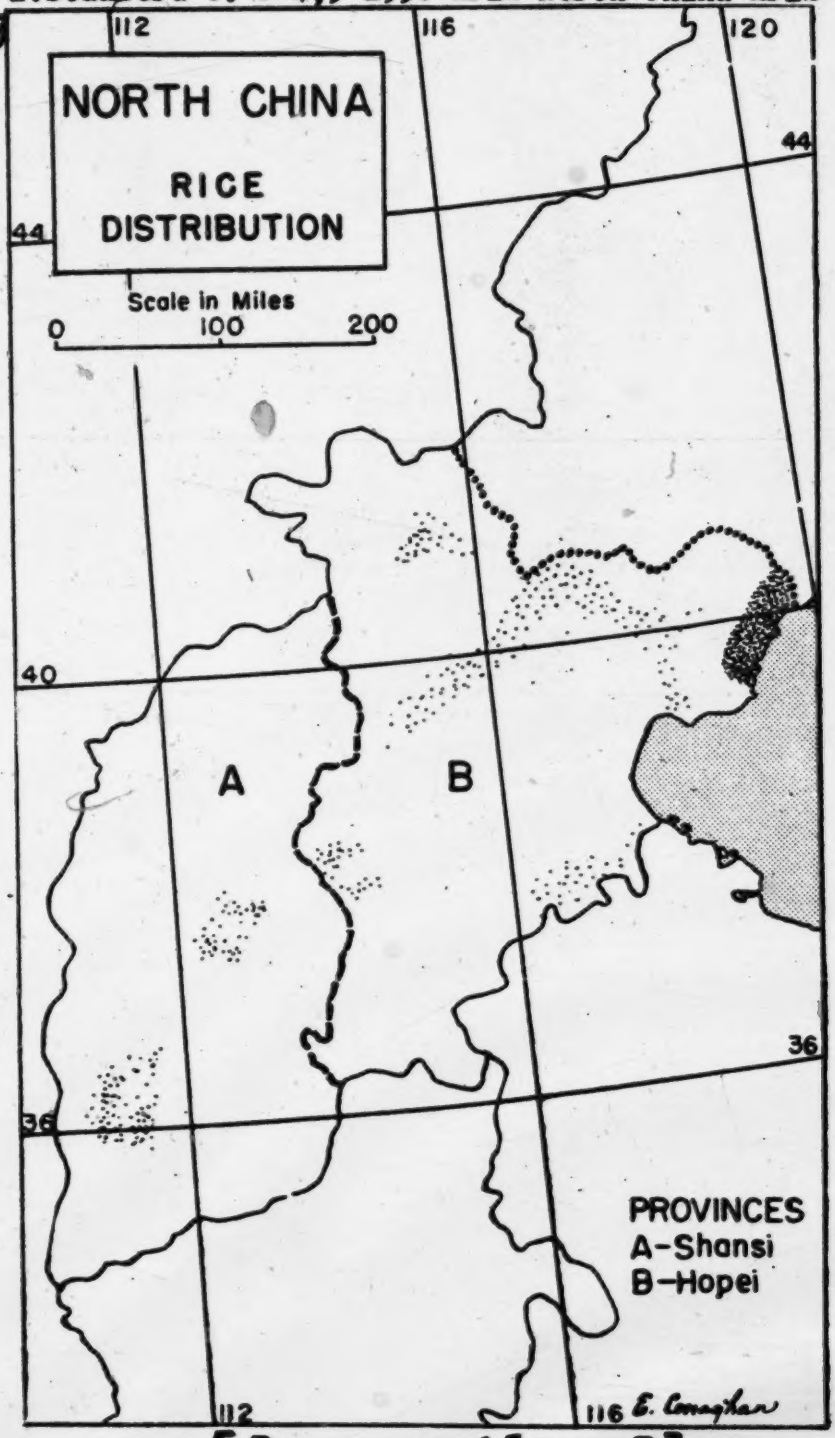
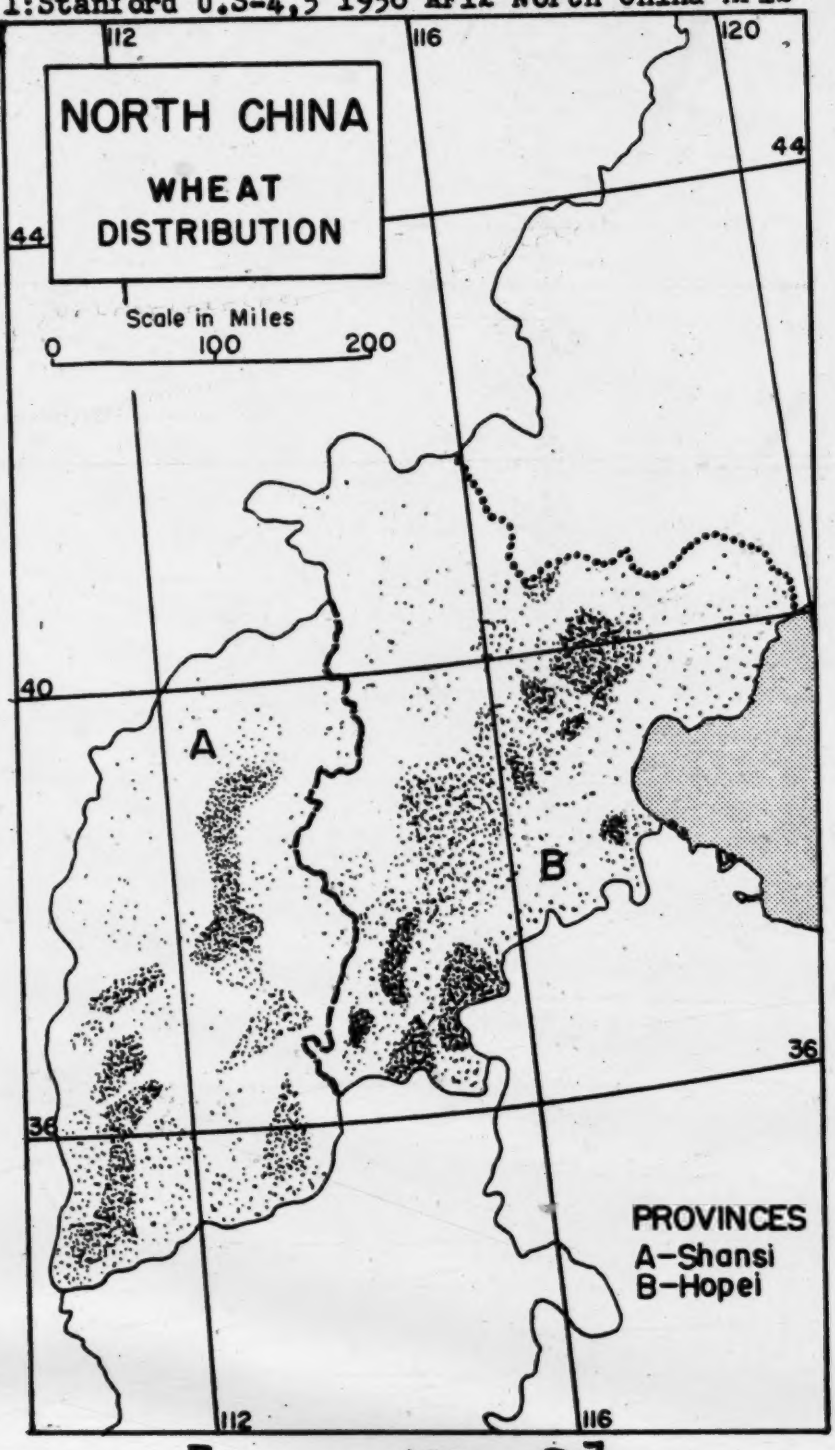
1:Stanford U. S-4,5 1956 AF12 North China AF12



[Facing p. 682--A]

1:Stanford U.S-4,5 1956 AF12 North China AF12



[Facing p. 682 -- B]

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF12 North China
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474 The average yield per unit of land of the 433 31 agricultural producers' co-operatives was about 7 per cent more than that of the individual farms in Taiyuan district in 1953; in Ch'ang-chih district, the average yield per unit of land was 21 per cent more than that of the mutual-aid teams and 27 per cent more than that of the individual farms.

IV. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

243 The dominant factor in the economy of North China is the region's vast output of raw cotton. The production of grains is only secondary; other products such as peanuts, hog bristles, and poultry are also produced in large quantity.

A. Grains

The North China Region produces only 11 per cent of the country's grains. Wheat constituted 24.5 per cent of the region's total grain production[17] in 1953. The production of rice plays only a minor role in the total output of North China since the diet of the local population is unlike the most common in East China and the Central-South Region,

17. Ching-chi Tao-pao [Economic Bulletin], Hong Kong, March 10, 1953, p. 12.

1:Stanford U, S-4, 5 1956 AF12 North China
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• 343 where the principal food is rice. The general diet in North China consists, in the main, of wheat flour, millet, corn, and koaliang. Of the land in North China planted in various crops in 1946, approximately 46.12 million shih-mou (7.69 million acres) was devoted to millet, and some 37.7 million shih-mou (6,283,000 acres) was given to wheat. The acreage in Shansi and Hopei provinces in 1946 for each of several grains is shown in Table 4.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF12 North China
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Table 4. Grain Acreage in North China (1946)*

Unit = 1,000 S = shih-mou; A = acres

	Hopei Province	Shansi Province	Total
Rice	3,186 S (531 A)	257 S (43 A)	3,443 S (574 A)
Wheat	19,393 S (3,232 A)	18,307 S (3,051 A)	37,700 S (6,283 A)
Millet	23,796 S (3,966 A)	22,325 S (3,721 A)	46,121 S (7,687 A)
Corn	23,703 S (3,950 A)	6,530 S (1,088 A)	30,233 S (5,039 A)
Other Grains#	13,584 S (2,264 A)	9,544 S (1,591 A)	23,128 S (3,854 A)
Tubers	3,935S (655 A)	726 S (121 A)	4,661 S (777 A)
Total	87,597 S (14,598 A)	57,689 S (9,615 A)	145,286 S (24,214 A)

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF12 North China
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* Chung-hua Min-kuo T'ung-chi Nien-chien 1948 [The Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of China 1948], Nanking, Chu-chi-pu [Director of Budget], 1948, pp. 73-74.

including kaoliang, barley, oats, peas, and broad beans.

U.S. Dept. of Agr. 1956 AFIR North China Prod.

Table 5. Grain Production in North China

Unit = Million S = shih-piculs
T = tons

Grains	1946*	1949#	1951#	1952x	1953y	1954y	1955z
Rice	5.4 S (0.3 T)	4.4 S (0.2 T)	2.6 S (0 .1 T)	3.2 S (0.2 T)	3.3 S (0.2 T)	3.4 S (0.2 T)	3.5 S (0.2 T)
Wheat	40.5 S (2.0 T)	37.4 S (1.9 T)	70.1 S (3.5 T)	88.2 S (4.4 T)	89.9 S (4.5 T)	91.3 S (4.5 T)	90.2 S (4.8 T)
Soybeans	7.3 S (0.4 T)	6.6 S (0.3 T)	13.1 S (0.7 T)	16.6 S (0.8 T)	16.9 S (0.8 T)	17.1 S (0.9 T)	18.1 S (0.9 T)
Tubers	47.6 S (2.4 T)	46.2 S (2.3 T)	34.3 S (1.7 T)	43.1 S (2.1 T)	44.0 S (2.2 T)	44.8 S (2.2 T)	47.1 S (2.3 T)
Others**	132.6 S (6.6 T)	125.4 S (6.3 T)	165.9 S (8.3 T)	208.7 S (10.4 T)	212.8 S (10.6 T)	216.3 S (10.8 T)	227.8 S (11.4 T)
Total	233.6 S (11.7 T)	220.0 S (11.0 T)	286.0 S (14.3 T)	359.8 S (17.9 T)	366.9 S (18.3 T)	372.9 S (18.6 T)	392.7 S (19.6 T)

* The Statistical Year Book of the Republic of China 1948, Nanking, Director of Budget, 1948, pp. 75, 78.

\# Ching-chi Nien-pao 1952 [Economic Year Book 1952], Hong Kong, 1952, pp. 37-38. The production data for various crops were estimated according to the percentage distribution of 1946.

x Economic Bulletin, Hong Kong, March 10, 1953, No. 309, p. 12.

y China Daily News, New York, August 4, 1955, Ch'en Yün's report to the National People's Congress on July 21, 1956. The production data of various crops were calculated on the percentage distribution of 1952.

z Based on Li Hsien-nien's Budget Report of 1955, NCNA, July 28, 1955. The production data of different crops were calculated on the percentage distribution of 1952.

** Including millet, kaoliang, corn, barley, oats, broad beans, and peas.

[FACING P. 698]

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF12 North China
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243 Production in North China increased during the period 1950-54 under the Communist regime. Production data on various grains are shown in the accompanying table:

243 "Other grains," including millet, corn, and kaoliang, led the list by 6.6 million tons, constituting 60 per cent of the total grain production, whereas the output of wheat constituted only 25 per cent of the entire grain stock in 1954. An upward trend in production has been noticeable since 1951. If 1949 production is assumed to equal 100, total output rose to 130 in 1951, 163 in 1952, 166 in 1953, 169 in 1954 and 178 in 1955.) The steady increase in grain production in North China may, in part, be accounted for by the early liberation of this region and the success of the Communists in completing the "land reform" program early in 1950.

B. The Adequacy of Grain Supply

433 243 One of the essential problems in North China is the determination of the adequacy of grain supply relative to local demand. In order to properly approach the problem, the following steps are necessary: (1) data on the gross production of various grains in 1954 were used as the basis for calculation; (2) seed, fodder, and waste of unhusked grains were taken into account, allowed, and deducted; (3) the percentage allowed for the milling of various grains varies according to the local demand and was taken into consideration;

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Table 6. North China Grain Supply in Terms of "Rice-Equivalents" (1954)

Unit = Million S = shih piculs
T = tons

Grains	Gross Production	Supply After Provision for Seeds, Fodder, and Waste		Supply After Milling		Total Net Supply After Converting Into "Rice-Equivalents"	
		Standard of Conversion *	Quantity	Standard of Conversion	Quantity	Standard of Conversion x	Quantity
Rice	3.4 S (0.2 T)	92.01	31.3 S (1.8 T)	92#	28.8 S (1.4 T)	1.00	28.8 S (1.4 T)
Wheat	91.3 S (4.6 T)	86.47	78.9 S (3.9 T)	80	63.1 S (3.2 T)	1.02	64.4 S (3.2 T)
Soybeans	17.1 S (0.8 T)	81.94	14.0 S (0.7 T)	100	14.0 S (0.7 T)	0.99	13.8 S (0.7 T)
Tubers	44.8 S (2.2 T)	64.00	28.7 S (1.4 T)	100	28.7 S (1.4 T)	0.28	8.0 S (0.4 T)
Others y	216.3 S (10.8 T)	76.80	166.1 S (8.3 T)	89	147.8 S (7.4 T)	1.00	147.8 S (7.4 T)
Total	372.9 S (18.6 T)		319.0 S (15.9 T)		282.4 S (14.1 T)		262.8 S (13.1 T)

* FAO Balance Sheet for 1931-37, compiled from FAO World Food Survey, Food Balance Sheet for China, 1931-33.

The official milling standard for rice, as announced by Chinese Communists, is 92, and this figure has been used for the present calculations.

x Derived from the quantity of calories of various grains and tubers using the standard set by FAO, United Nations; 3,430 calories equal to one kilogram (2.2 lbs or 2 Chinese catties) of rice as the basis of calculation.

y Including corn, kaoliang, barley, millet, oats, broad beans, and peas.

[FACING P. 70]

11 Stanford D. S-4,5 1956 AF12 North China AF 12

433 (4) after reducing all the unhusked grains to
243 milled products available for human consumption, it was necessary to convert all the various grains other than rice into "rice-equivalents," based on specific standards; (5) in calculating the total demand for grain, it was advisable to convert the real population of North China, regardless of age or sex, into the equivalent number of "adult males." These steps were followed in order to construct Table 6, which follows:

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF12 North China
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Table 7. North China's Population
(In Terms of Equivalents of Adult-Males)*

Location	Population	Population in Equivalents of Adult-males
Hopei	35,984,644	29,507,408
Shansi	14,314,485	11,737,878
Peking	2,768,149	2,269,882
Tientsin	2,683,831	2,208,941
Total	55,761,109	45,724,109

* In making this conversion, the co-efficient 0.82 is used. It represents the mean between 0.76 derived by C. M. Chiao in his work China's Food and Population Problem, Shanghai, 1937, and 0.88 worked out by T. H. Shen in his book Agricultural Resources of China, New York, 1951.

1:Stanford U, S-4, 5 1956 AF12 North China
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243 433 Using as a basis for calculation the statistics quoted in Tables 6 and 7, we can say that the total supply of "rice-equivalent" grains available for consumption in North China in 1954 was 262.8 million shih-piculs (13.1 million metric tons). If we use a basis for calculation the Wu formula of 217 metric tons of milled "rice-equivalent" grains for each 1,000 "adult males" per year,[18] the total amount of "rice-equivalent" grains required to supply the 45.7 million "adult males" in North China in 1954 was 9.8 million tons (10.8 million short tons) whereas the total supply of "rice-equivalent" grains in the same year was 13.1 million metric tons (14.4 million short tons), giving a surplus of 3.6 million tons of "rice-equivalent" grains in North China in 1954.

C. Cotton Production

248 During the first five years of the Communist regime, cotton production in North China showed a considerable growth, although there was some fluctuation. Statistical data on cotton production in this region is compiled in the following table:

18. Yuan-li Wu, An Economic Survey of Communist China, New York, Bookman Associates, 1956, p. 165.

243 The sudden jump in the amount of
248 acreage planted in cotton in North China was
433 probably caused by the adjustment of a
435 favorable parity price between cotton and grain and the improvement of unit area yield. The effect of the changes in the parity prices was reflected very sensitively by changes in cotton acreage. The prices which were quoted in grains in various crop regions are shown in the following table:

1:Stanford U, S-4, 5 1956 AF12 North China
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Table 10. The Ratio of Cotton Prices to Grains* (in weight-units of grain to one unit of cotton lint, 7/8" grade)

Region	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Wheat Region	7.0	8.0	7.5-8.5	6.25-7.5	6.75-8.00	6.75-8.00
Millet Region	8.0	8.5	8.0-9.5	6.75-8.0	7.50-8.25	7.50-8.25
Rice Region	6.5	8.5	8.0-9.0	6.75-8.0	7.25-8.25	7.25-8.25

* Newspaper Reading Handbook, Hankow, 1950, p. 574. Ching-chi Chou-pao [Economic Weekly], Shanghai, May 28, 1953, p. 21; New China News Agency, March 3, 1954.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF12 North China
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248 Some sections of the provinces of Shansi and Hopei are wheat-producing regions and some are millet regions. In 1953, when parity prices were lowered, the acreage planted in cotton dropped correspondingly. In an effort to increase the average cotton yield per unit of land, the Communists promoted the so-called "bumper harvest" campaign. One of their devices for encouraging intensive cultivation was the public recognition promised "model producers," including those who had discovered means to increase per-unit yield. In 1952, the Wu Ch'un-an Agricultural Producers' Co-operative in Shansi Province established a record of 1,021 catties per shih-mou (3.4 tons per acre).[19] The average yield in Shansi Province in that year was only 41 catties per shih-mou (271 lbs. per acre). The average cotton yield per unit of land during 1949-55 is shown in Table 11.

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19. New Construction, Peking, May 3, 1955, p. 50.

2:Gamble S-5 (1926-1932) 1964 AF 12 North China AF 12

243

WINNOWING GRAIN

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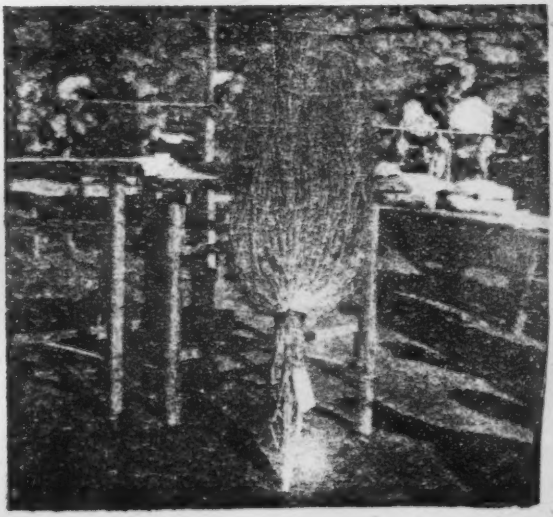

BROOM PLANT, PRESSED AND READY FOR USE

[p. 4 (d)]

7: Gamble S-5 (1926-1927) 1933 AF12 North China AF12

243

THIRTEEN-INCH MILLET HEADS

PANICLED MILLET

Ground and mixed with yellow bean flour, this is one of the principal foods of Peiping's lower-income families.

[FACING p. 60]

7: Gamble S-5 (1926-1927) 1933 AF12 North China AF12

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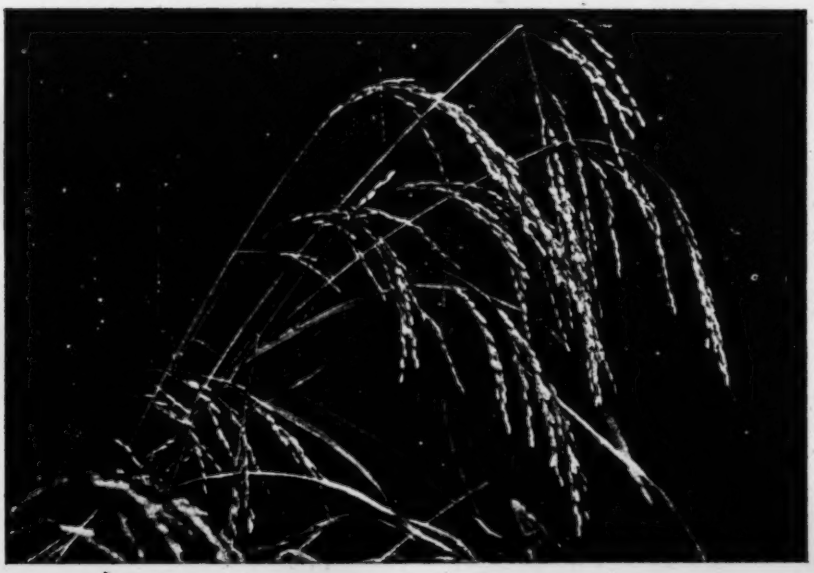
KAOLIANG

The lower leaves are stripped off to allow beans to grow between the rows.



RICE

Relatively expensive in Peiping because it must be shipped in from other parts of the country.

[FACING P. 61]